

FREMONT DAILY JOURNAL.

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1861.

No. 8.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The time for which we engaged to issue our extra has expired. Our effort to give the news has been appreciated by large numbers of our citizens, who have contributed liberally to the enterprise, but the remuneration has not been of a character to justify us in continuing the extra any longer.

In its stead, we purpose issuing a sheet similar to this, to be called the **FREMONT DAILY JOURNAL**. It will be printed daily, (Fridays and Sundays excepted,) and will contain all the telegraph, local, and such other news as we can get into it.

It will be furnished to the public at the following low prices: A single number, called for at our office, 2 cents; in packages of 10 and upwards for town subscribers, 8 cents per week, and in clubs going into the country of not less than five, sixpence a week, or 25 cents per month.

News dealers supplied at one cent a copy, in packages of 25 and upwards.

At all places where we have been sending our extra we shall be glad to send this sheet. Orders are solicited from every neighborhood in the county.

LETTER TO GOV. MAGOFFIN.

A letter of which the following is a copy, was written by a citizen of Bellevue, Ohio, and mailed to Gov. MAGOFFIN, of Kentucky, on the 10th May, a copy has also been sent to us for publication in the JOURNAL:

Bellevue, Huron County, O., May 10, 1861.

To His Excellency, B. Magoffin, Governor of Kentucky:

SIR:—I do not take my pen to argue any one proposition which stands connected, either directly or indirectly, with the genius of the government of the United States, or of the individual States. As the southern portion of this Republic has by late acts, shut the door of investigation; but simply to bring to your remembrance a few facts which you already know.

1st. You know—That the very basis of our national existence, is that all men are created equal, endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among them Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

2d. You know—That the three distinct races are equally men; thence that the three, White, Black and Red were created free and equal.

3d. You know—That involuntary servitude—except for crime, is a flagrant violation of the very basis of our National Government.

4th. You know—That the old Federal Compact was designed to advance human liberty, but was found inadequate in some points.

5th. You know—That the present Constitution was formed the better to secure liberty.

6th. You know—That it was the design of the Constitution to utterly overthrow slavery in the United States.

7th. You know—That each member of the Constitutional Convention, with Washington at their head, expected that the Constitution would prevent the extension of human slavery another inch, beyond the precincts of the original thirteen States.

8th. You know—That the admission of Slave States since the adoption of the Constitution, has in every instance been a flagrant violation of that instrument.

9th. You know—That American Slavery from first to last, has been a notorious usurpation of power, which was never conferred by God, the Common Law, the Declaration of Independence, or the Constitution.

10th. You know—That slavery has never existed legally in the United States.

11th. You know—That it was introduced into the colonies by English merchants.

12th. You know—That the colonies were governed by English law.

13th. You know—That Lord Chief Justice Mansfield on the King's Bench in 1772, four years before the Declaration of Independence decided that slavery did not exist by English law.

14th. You know—That Parliament in 1779—seven years after this decision—confirmed the opinion of Mansfield in the Somerset case.

15th. You know—That slavery was not legalized by the Declaration of Independence.

16th. You know—That it is not by the Constitution.

17th. You know—That the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, was not based upon constitutional authority.

18th. You know—That the decision in that case, was so rendered in order to prevent the introduction into Congress, of the question of the unconstitutionality of the admission of Slave States since the adoption of the Constitution by the thirteen original States.

19th. You know—That the discussion of that question in Congress would have deprived Kentucky and the other new Slave States of their constitutions, and returned them back to a territorial condition.

20th. You know—That the extension of slavery into her National Territory is unconstitutional, as well as did the noble and lamented son of Kentucky, Henry Clay.

21st. You know—That all the trouble of any note that has existed in our government during its eighty odd years existence, has originated with the question of slavery.

22d. You know—That the slave-ocracy of this nation has ever manifested an exacting disposition.

23d. You know—That every new demand of slavery—

right or wrong, constitutional or unconstitutional—has been granted by the Free States rather than have trouble.

24th. You know—That the slave power assumed to ask more of the general government, and believing from our past forbearance, that we would not oppose their action—has rebelled against the best government on earth; not because of the least injury received from the government, but to establish a slave government on this continent, that they might carry out their hellish purposes with greater impunity and with none to ask them why they did thus.

25th. You know—That every patriotic and conscientious man—as did Thomas Jefferson, will tremble for his country in view of slavery, when he realizes that there is not an attribute of the Great Jehovah in consonance with that institution.

26th. You know—That each State of this great Republic has by the most solemn process, bound itself to maintain the Constitution and submit to the laws of the United States.

27th. You know—That as Governor of Kentucky you have bound yourself to sustain the Constitution of Kentucky, and faithfully execute the laws of the State.

28th. You know—That if one of the counties of your State should revolt against the laws of the State, it is your solemn duty to suppress the revolution; and also that it is the duty if necessary should require it, that each county in Kentucky should come to your assistance with men and means to put down such rebellion when you make such requisition.

29th. You know—That if any county or counties should refuse to afford you the required assistance, that such county or counties thus refusing would be as effectually in a state of revolt as the county you are required by oath to subdue.

30th. You know—That the President of the United States is required to execute the laws of the Federal Government in every State of the Republic.

31st. You know—That if a State revolts, secedes, or rebels against the Federal Government, and if that rebellion be of a magnitude which civil jurisdiction cannot reach and quell, then it becomes the duty of the President to call out the militia of the different loyal States, in sufficient numbers to quell such rebellion.

32d. You know—That if the executive of any state or states, upon which such requisition is made, refuses to respond to the call of the President by not furnishing his entire quota of men and means; that executive and state is as fully in a state of absolute rebellion against the general government as the state or states over which the President designed to execute the general laws.

33d. You know—That the States of South Carolina, Georgia, &c., were, and are in a condition of absolute rebellion against the Federal Government, and that the President was by oath of office required to call upon the governors of the (supposed) loyal states, to furnish men and means to subdue such rebellion, and enforce the laws in such rebellious states.

34th. You know—That when such requisition was lawfully made upon you as Governor of Kentucky, and you and your State persistently refused to respond to such call, that by such refusal you placed yourself and your State in an absolute condition of rebellion against the Federal Government; and that by so doing you as richly deserve the punishment of a rebel as does Jeff. Davis, or any other rebel against any established government.

35th. You know—That your pretensions, and the pretensions of other states during some months past, has been entirely hypocritical; and that your only object has been to keep back the Federal Government until the rebellious states could more fully prepare to oppose the just claims of the United States Government. These and many other facts of the same nature, you know perfectly well (i. e. if you are qualified to be the Governor of Kentucky,) and before this conflict shall end, you with your associate rebels will learn the wholesome and important lesson, that treason and rebellion will receive their just retribution, even in this uniformly mild and forbearing government.

In conclusion, let me advise you and your State to immediately abolish slavery, 'the sum of all villainies,' return to your allegiance, and assist in perpetuating the best government under heaven.

Yours truly, Z. S. VAIL,
Minister of the Gospel.

Of the seventeen Governors of the free States, this side of the Rocky Mountains, who were called upon for troops, only one of them, Governor Sprague, of R. I., put himself at the head of his quota for active service. That Governor is the only Democrat on the list.

The above has appeared in the *Messenger Extra* at least twice in the past few days. If to have voted for Lincoln, and to have used all his influence to secure his election, and his complete and hearty approval of all his official acts down to this time, make him a Democrat, then Governor Sprague is a Democrat, otherwise not.

A traveler from Texas, said:—"The unity of the North astonishes me. No one at the South dreams of it—they cannot meet it—they have no resources—no power to encounter it."

The proprietors of Willard's Hotel, on behalf of themselves and guests, have presented a purse of \$500 to the New York Zouaves, for their noble conduct and efficient services in preventing the destruction of their hotel at the late fire.

Governor Magoffin's Proclamation.

In our telegraphic columns of yesterday morning, we published the Proclamation of Governor Magoffin, of Kentucky, forbidding the troops of either the United States or the "Confederate States" to enter that State. This is the culmination of Governor Magoffin's traitorous conduct. He knows that Federal troops are about to occupy that State, and this proclamation is issued for the purpose of bringing about a collision between them and the Kentucky Militia, hoping thereby to drag the State out of the Union. The claim of power on the part of the State to prevent the passage through it, or occupation of any part of it, by Government forces, is an assumption of State sovereignty which, if admitted, carries the right of secession with it. The Government will not tolerate any such unwarrantable dictation.

Signal of Distress.

Gov. Ellis, of North Carolina, recommends to the Legislature, the passage for bidding the issue of any process for collection of a debt against all persons whether they have enlisted into the service or not. He says:

Property of every species has depreciated in value, gold and silver are not to be had, and there is neither morality nor justice in allowing the few persons who may be disposed to take advantage of the great public calamity to impoverish their fellow-citizens for their own gain.

THE CUBANS AND THE AMERICAN TROUBLES.—A Massachusetts lady, just returned from Cuba, says that the prevailing feeling there in regard to American troubles is in favor of the South. Several Cubans politely invited her to remain there under the protection of Her Most Catholic Majesty of Spain, rather than face the dangerous Goths and Vandals of the North. She tried to make them understand that their fears for her were perfectly groundless, but they would not be convinced. — *Boston Journal*.

Ex-Governor Ford has tendered to Governor Dennison a regiment from Richland county to serve during the war. The Mansfield Herald says, six or seven companies of the regiment have already been organized, and have nearly their full complement.

The peace men of the North have been wont to assert that it is impossible to force the rebels to return to a condition of loyalty. A few days ago we were informed that Key West, Florida, had become a loyal city. The last arrival from there says "Key West remains loyal." This is attributable to the salutary influence exerted by "frowning columbiads."

On Wednesday, the Granville Company drummed out of Camp Anderson, Lancaster, at the point of the bayonet, one of their members for having insulted a lady.

"Camp Kinney" is the name of a new camp organized near Portsmouth, Scioto county.

THE DIFFERENCE.—The North rifle can non, the South rifle arsenals.